FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO ACKNOWLEDGES UN SUPPORT ON FALKLANDS

Cites Votes by EEC Members

PY252243 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2023 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said that the UN General Assembly decision to support the Argentine position in search of a negotiated settlement for the Malvinas Islands' conflict means that the organization has disapproved of the British intransigence.

Caputo made this statement from the United Nations headquarters, during a phone conversation with Radio (?Continental) of Buenos Aires. The minister said that this resolution, which has markedly increased Great Britain's isolation, has depicted the British position in an almost crude fashion, as in the past 2 days Great Britain has stated four or five times that it does not want to negotiate just because it does not want to negotiate.

He warned that this behavior cannot be adopted with impunity within the United Nations, considering that Great Britain is one of the five UN Security Council members. The council is charged with maintaining peace, making sure that each state abides by the principles of the UN Charter. Article 1 of the UN Charter states that controversies must be settled peacefully.

Caputo added that with 116 votes, the United Nations today disapproved of the British position because this country has violated the most essential principles of international coexistence and international law.

He said that the Argentine delegation knew that the result of the vote would be even more favorable than in 1985, but the resolution has actually disapproved of [passage indistinct] condemn the British (?position), because Great Britain does not want to discuss its differences with our country on the basis of open-minded, general criteria. This is not a surprise. We are really happy, because we know we have taken another step forward in the task of recovering the Malvinas Islands by peaceful means, a task which is so difficult and so complex, Caputo said.

In response to a question, Caputo said that a few hours before the vote Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher strongly pressured some of the countries that voted in favor of Argentina.

The minister emphasized the fact that the Netherlands, an EEC member, changed its vote and that Norway supported the Argentine position. The position of Great Britain's main European allies is becoming weaker each year, Caputo said.

He also stressed that the FRG, a major British ally, abstained. He compared the situation [passage omitted] as Argentina would have been affected if a neighboring country like Uruguay had abstained instead of voting for Argentina. We would be really (?concerned), he said.

The minister added that this is the case of the FRG (which abstained), and the Netherlands, which voted for Argentina despite being a close neighbor of the British. This happened because the British intransigence has caused growing concern not only to Third World countries but also to Great Britain's principal allies, he said.

Caputo stated that the vote was very difficult and that Great Britain exerted psychological pressure on the delegates. He explained that while (?Argentina) does not possess diplomatic missions in 50 percent of the 116 countries whose delegates voted for the Argentine position, Great Britain maintains diplomatic ties with all of them, which means that the British are in a more comfortable position to apply economic and political pressure.

This is clear proof that Argentina is struggling for a just cause. This result has also emphasized the importance of this repeated victory within the (?United Nations).

Concerning an incident involving a British plane overflying Argentine waters, on which the Foreign Ministry reported yesterday, Caputo recalled that yesterday he raised the issue at the United Nations, adding that it is necessary to find a negotiated settlement because otherwise there will be a serious problem in the South Atlantic.

Sees 'Price To Be Paid'

PY260359 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo by correspondent Horacio (Zucate) at United Nations headquarters in New York on 25 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Caputo] I believe that the outcome of the vote at the United Nations entails considerable progress for us and that, in the final analysis, it reflects the opinion of the international community on our country's reasonable approach to the issue and on Great Britain's inflexible and intransigent position at this forum.

[Zucate] Do you believe that the British stance may have persuaded many countries to change the position that they adopted in 1985, when they voted against our country?

[Caputo] Yes, I do. I believe that lately, in one way or another, we have managed to make Great Britain express, more crudely than ever before, its real position. In the past, Great Britain had excuses, claiming that it opposed the resolutions for one reason or another. Now, this resolution, which is very elementary and which only advocates negotiations, has unveiled the true British position.

As you know, to refuse to engage in negotiations is something very serious, something that exacts a high price at the international level.

The statement by the British ambassador at the United Nations yesterday was a mixture of arrogance and contempt. He was arrogant when he said: We will never agree to negotiate this issue, we will not agree to engage in talks. As you know, there is a price to be paid for a statement like this.

A country that is a UN Security Council member, a country whose mission is to safeguard international peace, has refused to abide by Article 1 of the UN Charter, which is the foundation of this world organization. A price has to be paid for this. In this difficult and complex effort to peacefully recover the islands, Argentina is trying to make the British position increasingly unsustainable.

To render it increasingly unsustainable means to raise the political price that Great Britain has to pay, by increasing its isolation at international and domestic levels.

Today's vote, the 116 votes we received, is an exceptional result for a UN resolution and it shows that a price has to be paid for the things that Great Britain is doing.

[Zucate] Sir, what can you tell us about the latest incident between a British plane and an Argentine fishing boat? What happened when the incident was reported at the United Nations?

[Caputo] When we learned about the incident we reported it to the United Nations General Secretariat through a note warning of the serious implications of this British action. In my speech yesterday I warned the UN General Assembly about Great Britain's aggressive attitude, which can generate tension and friction in the South Atlantic. Unfortunately, I predicted something like this last year, when I told the UN General Assembly -- exactly 1 year ago -- that if we did not begin negotiations, many problems, such as fishing in the South Atlantic, would become worse. Unfortunately, that prediction has become true. I hope this warning to the General Assembly against possible frictions will not go unheeded. I believe that to refuse to negotiate is dangerous and creates tension. Argentina's strength is based on its prudence. Unfortunately, this aggressive patrolling and overflying by Great Britain is a source of permanent concern for us.

[Zucate] As to the abstention of 34 nations, do you have a clear idea of what prompted it?

[Caputo] Look, these are countries that do not want to take a stand for some reason or another. I would like to point out that the number of abstaining countries has been declining each year. I would also like to state that an abstention is not a vote against Argentina. Only four countries have voted against our position. Furthermore, most of the countries that abstained are very close to Great Britain. I would like to draw the following picture for you: Let us suppose that there was a draft resolution against Argentina and countries like Uruguay and Brazil abstained. You can imagine that something like that would be very hard on the country that abstained. This is what is happening with many EEC countries not voting for us yet, but by abstaining they are not supprting the position of the United Kingdom.

[Zucate] Could this reasoning also apply to those five countries that did not participate in the voting?

[Caputo] You know that at every vote there are unknown factors. Some countries prefer to avoid the responsibility of decisionmaking; others may have coordination problems and are unable to attend.

[Zucate] Finally, Mr Foreign Minister, in the wake of all these efforts that have been favorable to our country, what are we to expect now, what are the next steps, what can happen next?

[Caputo] Well, we must go forward, keep doing what we have been doing so far, isolating the United Kingdom, increasing its domestic and foreign costs. If all this were pointless, the United Kingdom would not engage in far-flung maneuvers designed to prevent countries from voting against it.

We will pursue a course of action within which the United Nations is a means, and I would like to reaffirm our position in favor of a negotiated solution to the conflict. However, this negotiated solution under no circumstances means stagnation or ceasing to provoke situations that could help Argentine interests.

[Zucate] In sum, you believe in permanently brandishing the Malvinas issue. Is there another forum for this in sight?

[Caputo] I believe that our position over the last 3 years has been to prevent the issue from becoming routine, from becoming some kind of beaten path along which there is nothing new, something looked upon by the international community as an unimportant issue. This issue must stay alive and ever-present. This is a difficult task. All we have are our arguments, while Great Britain has enormous international clout. However, we will keep going nevertheless.

[Zucate] Thank you sir, and we would like to congratulate Argentina's diplomacy through you. You have been very kind.

[Caputo] Thank you.

FISHING NEGOTIATIONS PROCEED WITH ROK

PY252153 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1349 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 25 Nov, (NA) -- Fishing Under Secretary Luis Jaime has announced that the ROK has joined the group of Western countries, which includes Japan, with which Argentina is negotiating fishing agreements. At the same time, Jaime stated that the fishing sector, "will increase its exports and thus its foreign exchange revenues."

Jaime pointed out that the agreement provides for cooperation in research, especially outside the 200-mile territorial waters where the exchange of scientific data and the research campaign "will serve to increase the knowledge of the fishing resources in the South Atlantic."

Jaime also stated that the various measures taken by the government to develop fishing activities since early 1986 "have served to activate and clarify fishing activities, including the removal of most export surtaxes except for shrimp."

Among the governmental measures, Jaime also cited "the renewal of the fishing fleet and the clearance and streamlining of the bureaucracy for issuing fishing licenses."

Jaime stated that "any businessman who wants to build a ship and join the fishing fleet has access to a fishing license" and that "there is a growing demand."

Jaime pointed out that the standard fishing agreement "will make it possible for Argentina to seriously regulate its fisheries as one of the leading coastal states. These agreements will also ratify Argentina's status as a coastal state."

BARTHELEMY SAYS STATE OF SIEGE LIFTED

PY252205 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy this morning met with President Victor Paz Estenssoro at Government Palace.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] I have informed the president about administrative matters concerning my ministry, and have confirmed that the state of siege will be lifted because the president has not asked Congress to extend it. [end recording]

Minister Barthelemy said the state of siege will be lifted on 27 November, 90 days after its imposition, and that this proves that the situation in the country is normal. Panamericana, however, asked the minister about the situation in the country:

[Begin Barthelemy recording] I believe the situation is good. [Words indistinct]. The miners understand that it would have been impossible to continue operating the mines under the previous conditions. Thus, they have accepted the government proposals, which represents a great effort, and which will help to control inflation in the country. [end recording]

Asked about the investigation of the murder of Deputy Edmundo Salazar, Barthelemy said that the investigations are going well, and that there is sufficient evidence to lead the police to the murderers.

The minister told Panamericana that the leadership of the task force in charge of the antidrug struggle is made up of high-ranking police officers. The elite [mobile units for rural areas] forces are subordinated to this command, which coordinates its operations through a military office, because the Armed Forces are providing logistical support to the antidrug struggle.

The helicopters donated by the U.S. Government have been assigned to the Bolivian Air Force. The Navy will provide patrol boats to support antidrug operations. The Army will be in charge of communications. The Bolivian personnel who will fly the helicopters are about to complete their training. These helicopters will soon be commissioned in an all-out fight against drug trafficking.

GOVERNMENT MAKES CONCESSIONS TO MINEWORKERS

PY221357 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The government has replied to the proposals of the Bolivian mineworkers by granting a number of social benefits to the workers. This was announced a few hours ago by Mines and Metallurgy Minister Jaime Villalobos during a press conference. The minister said that the government reply has already been announced to the mineworkers, and that it is expected that their claims have thus been satisfied.

The following benefits have been granted. Forgiving their debts to the mining company stores; allowing mineworkers who have left the mining company of Bolivia [Comibol] to remain in company housing for 3 months; granting social security benefits to all mineworkers who do not already enjoy such benefits. The possibility is also being analyzed of allowing children studying at Comibol schools to remain in these schools even after their parents withdraw from the state company. The government will also grant a year's pay to Comibol workers who have been hired by other companies.

The mines minister charged that the mineworkers have plans to carry out a number of actions to destabilize the current government. This is what he said:

[Begin Villalobos recording] [Passage omitted] The government has received reports, which may or may not be true, that the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers plans to disturb public order, and to incite hunger strikes, the blocking of streets and highways, and disturbances at the mines. [end recording]

The mining minister then said that the government is not blackmailing the workers by warning them of the problems that new strikes would cause. He repeated that no further concessions can be granted, and asked the mineworkers to understand the situation of crisis the country is experiencing.

INSURANCE DEBT MAY BRING HALT TO AIR TRAVEL

PY241441 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Bolivian Air Force [FAB] Commander Jorge Rodriguez has stated that the Air Force transport service may stop operations at any time. The FAB commander said that the state is in arrears with the insurance company that covers domestic flights by FAB airplanes.

Rodriguez made it clear that the June installment has only recently been paid. Owing to the irregularity of payments, the insurance company that covers the FAB may terminate its services.

In April 1986, the insurance company La Continental de Seguros decided to stop covering the FAB until the back payments were made. According to the FAB commander, a similar action could take place now, within a few days.

Rodriguez recalled that in April 1986 the decision by the insurance company brought air operations to a full stop. He made it clear that only six Air Force airplanes have been insured since April 1986, because of the country's economic situation.

In keeping with all this, the Treasury has cut back 51 percent on the military budget. Furthermore, disbursements from the Treasury of the percentage allocated for those activities have not been consistently forthcoming.

A paralyzation of the FAB air operations would leave remote towns in Bene and Pando Departments, which only have this service with which to travel the country, without transportation.

ECONOMIC TEAM TO REQUEST WORLD BANK INVESTMENTS

PY201919 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpts] At a meeting of the Paris Advisory Group organized by the World Bank, Bolivia will present a 5-point program explaining the country's economic problems and its need for $650 million in investments for specific projects to be implemented over the next 3 years.

The meeting is scheduled for 3-4 December. Approximately 20 representatives of governments, multilateral and bilateral organizations, and observers from other international organizations will attend. The Bolivian delegation will comprise two ministers of the economic area and three advisors.

Ministerial commissions and advisory groups are meeting every day at the Planning Ministry to work out the final details of the documents to be presented at the Paris meeting. The projects are related to the productive sectors of mining, agriculture, transportation, energy, and small industry, among others.

These projects were drafted by national technicians and experts with the advice of other experts, mainly from the World Bank.

Fernando Candia, economic planning policy under secretary, has said that the Bolivian program to be presented in Paris will include the following points: 1) The economic situation over the last 5 years; 2) concepts of the new government economic policy; 3) investment plans for public sector projects in 1987; 4) a triennial plan for the eradication of drug trafficking; and 5) projections of the development strategy for the next 10 years.

Candia said: "In this context, the new government economic policy is designed to correct distortions and to initiate decisive measures to stop hyperinflation. The new policy also explores the changes that are needed to face development." [passage omitted]

He added that Bolivia will need $650 million over the next 3 years, broken down as follows: $290 million for 1987; $210 million for 1988; and $150 million for 1989, mainly to cover the balance-of-payments deficits. [passage omitted]

BNH STAFF OCCUPIES BUILDING IN CLOSURE PROTEST

PY251554 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Employees of the National Housing Bank [BNH] in Rio de Janeiro have been on a state of alert for 72 hours, because they do not accept the idea of the BNH being closed down.

The BNH was created in 1964, and its main objective was to finance the construction and purchase of cheap houses. In these 22 years the bank has financed 3.5 million houses, in addition to basic sanitation projects. Because the installments paid by the borrowers has not kept up with inflation in recent years, the BNH had a deficit of 180 billion cruzados. Today, the BNH was officially closed down through a decree, and its 8,000 employees have lost their jobs.

All the BNH properties, including its 30-story building, have been transferred to the Federal Savings Bank [CEF]. The BNH employees have occupied the building, saying that they will not leave the place until the CEF provides a solution to their unemployment problem. The employees want to see the BNH reorganized and made into a national urban development bank. Some of the 8,000 dismissed BNH employees may be hired by the CEF. The BNH employees have reported that despite the state of alert, deposit-withdrawal services are functioning normally.

BNH Employees' Association President Julio Marques today met with Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB), to request that the decree closing down the BNH be revoked and that the BNH employees be given guarantees. Guimaraes gave no definite answer, but said that he will study the situation.

Guimaraes will meet Finance Minister Dilson Funaro tomorrow to discuss the closure of the BNH.

PLANALTO SPOKESMAN DENIES FUNARO RESIGNATION

PY251527 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1500 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Relay from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Text] Reporter Carlos Rodrigues reports from Planalto Palace that Brasilia is experiencing moments of agitation.

[Rodrigues] Presidential spokesman Fernando Cesar Mesquita is at this time informing the press that rumors that Finance Minister Dilson Funaro is resigning do not have any foundation whatsoever. He asserted that Minister Funaro continues firmly in his government post.

From Brasilia, Carlos Rodrigues reporting.

ABREU SODRE VISITS ZIMBABWE, MEETS WITH MUGABE

For reportage on the 5-day visit by Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre to Zimbabwe, see the Southern Africa section of the 24 November Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PINOCHET REASSERTS DESIRE TO STRUGGLE FOR COUNTRY

PY260200 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Nov 86

[by Eliana Henriquez]

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet reasserted his unwavering desire to continue struggling for the ideals that motivate his government.

The chief of state, who today celebrates his 71st birthday, made this statement during a ceremony held at La Moneda Palace where he was congratulated by his cabinet and Chilean admirals and generals. In thanking them for their good wishes, the president said that in his capacity as Chilean citizen and soldier he has always been willing to assume any responsibility to defend the people, and has never strayed from his determination to identify the legitimate aspirations of the nation. [passage omitted]

MERINO SAYS EXECUTIVE DECIDES ON STATE OF SIEGE

PY252341 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino has reiterated that it is the duty of the executive branch to decide whether or not to lift the state of siege. Adm Merino made this statement after a Government Junta meeting at the Diego Portales building. Merino said that the lifting of the state of siege is not justified because the situation is not yet completely calm.

Concerning the Catholic Church request to end exile, Merino said: Whenever the church talks about earthly things I tell them to care for the spirit.

INCOMMUNICADO STATUS LIFTED ON 4 DETAINEES

PY251835 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 25 Nov 86

[From poor reception]

[Text] The incommunicado status of four of the five persons who have been charged with attacking the presidential motorcade has been lifted. Victor Diaz Caro, Jorge Arturo Gonzalez, Arnaldo Arenas, and Juan Morena Avila are no longer incommunicado. However, Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva has extended the incommunicado status of Lenin Fidel Peralta.

The military prosecutor has also extended the incommunicado status of those charged with supplying the guns used in the attack against the presidential motorcade. They have been identified as: (Basilio) Carrillo (Novak), Osvaldo Quesada, Lautaro Cesar (Labar) and Marcial Moraga Contreras. The military prosecutor also extended the incommunicado status for Marcela Leiva Gonzalez, who helped (?Carrillo) [words indistinct].

The military prosecutor is carrying out separate investigations on the attack against the presidential motorcade that took place on 7 September in the El Cajon del Maipo region; the clandestine introduction of guns to the country through the coast in the 3d region; the finding of arsenals in the metropolitan region; and the killing by subversives of Carabineros Agent Miguel Angel Tobar, perpetrated last year in La Cisterna. As part of these investigations, the military prosecutor and his secretaries, Ricardo Latorre and Francisco (?Bagguette), went to the former jail building to question three persons whose identities were not disclosed.

6 SUBVERSIVES ARRESTED, INDICTED IN CONCEPCION

?Y252347 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The Concepcion Military Court has indicted six subversive criminals on charges of violating the law of control of arms and explosives. This information has been released by lawyer Jorge Menchaca, an adviser to the Concepcion intendant's office, who said that the six individuals have also been charged with promoting the creation of armed groups that possessed and carried arms.

The individuals, who were arrested by CNI [National Intelligence Centre] personnel last week,are: Jose Eduardo Sanchez Diaz, Jorge Andres (Morgado), Vilma Cecilia Rojas, Juan Carlos Munoz Pando, Julio (Aranguis) Romero, and Juliete (Feliz Lado). A seventh detainee, Rene Villar (Valdebenito), has been released by military judge Pedro (Mariggio).

VALDES REASSERTS SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL ACCORD, AD

PY251550 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Interview granted by Christian Democratic Party (PDC) President Gabriel Valdes to Radio Chilena's Front Page program -- no date or place given -- questions are read by announcer -- quotation marks indicate recorded passages containing Gabriel Valdes' answers]

[Text] The creation of the National Democratic Accord [ANDE], which was established by the 13 parties that signed the Basic Guidelines for Democratic Government, has elicited some controversial comments.

What was the spirit that prevailed in the meeting in which ANDE was established?

"The prevailing spirit at the meeting was to promote the strengthening of the National Accord [ANC] and to launch a national campaign to hold free elections."

In comments to the Front Page program, the PDC president also referred to agreements reached during the last meeting of the political parties that signed the Basic Guidelines for a democratic government.

"None of the agreements reached during the meeting were contradictory to those upheld by the ANC. On the contrary, these agreements represent a determination to jointly carry out those objectives that are specifically stipulated in the ANC, especially those aimed at achieving free elections for president of the republic, for a congress having legislative and constituent powers, and for municipal authorities.

"This is an immediate goal that has not only been proposed by the ANC, but also which has been chosen as the main target of the political action program launched by the PDC, the Democratic Alliance [AD], and the political parties that have signed the Basic Guidelines for Democratic Government."

Gabriel Valdes also said: "What we are trying to do is to continue developing the initiative launched by these parties over 12 months ago, which seeks joint action by all Chileans to promote the campaign for free elections, to strengthen the National Accord, and to create conditions that will lead to a political solution to the Chilean crisis."

Regarding the National Accord, which is headed by Sergio Molina, Valdes said: "The PDC reasserts its support for the text and spirit of the National Accord. It also reasserts its full confidence in its leader Sergio Molina. It thus rejects biased rumors that have been issued in this regard.

"The PDC also reasserts that the new consensus that has been achieved among the 13 parties seeks to strengthen the National Accord and prevent its stagnation."

Regarding the AD, of which the PDC is also a member, Gabriel Valdes said: "The PDC continues to give its full support for the AD." [Valdes recording is interrupted by announcer]

That is what Gabriel Valdes said about the ANDE coalition, which was created by the 13 political parties that signed the declaration entitled Basic Guidelines for Democratic Government.

RENE ABELIUK GRANTS INTERVIEW ON ANDE, AD

PY251240 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Telephone interview with Chilean Social Democratic Party President Rene Abeliuk on Radio Chilena's "Front Page" program on 21 November -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Abeliuk, you can well imagine the current major political issue. Mr Rene Abeliuk, what are the goals of the newly created National Democratic Accord [ANDE]? Don't you believe that the ANDE reduces the effectiveness of the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy?

[Abeliuk] I do not think so. I believe that the ANDE, inspired by the principles and tenets of the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, has two basic goals which stem from the National Accord. First, to organize with a broad, unrestricted criterion, a campaign for free elections, which I hope will include all Chileans, who want free elections and, thus, democracy. Second, to continue making progress on the strengthening of the issues included in the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy.

[Reporter] Mr Abeliuk, what are the political projections of all this?

[Abeliuk] The objective of all this is to have a group of accords among the parties that will have to act when democracy is restored in Chile. This will facilitate both the government and opposition actions because both will be involved. And this will ensure the stability and permanence of Chilean democracy.

[Reporter] Then the National Accord for the Transition to full Democracy continues in effect?

[Abeliuk] The National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy continues to be fully effective. The parties signed the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, which included the principles, and constitutional provisions stated in it, the immediate measures it calls for, the commitments it makes for when democracy is restored in this country. The democratic -- the opposition system game -- will be played with democratic loyalty, and all this is fully effective.

What is happening is that, no doubt, the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy is a negotiating tool, and for the time being, the Armed Forces do not want to negotiate with the civilians, at least, their commander in chief, General Pinochet does not want to do so. Gen Pinochet has toured the entire country denouncing the holding of talks, not only talks with the opposition but also talks as a political method.

[Reporter] I am asking this because no doubt there has been confusion today concerning the so-called ANDE. I asked you about the National Accord but I must also ask you what is happening with the Democratic Alliance [AD]. Will it remain alive?

[Abeliuk] This has nothing to do with the survival of the AD, because the AD -- which is the main axis and tool of the Chilean democratic opposition -- continues to be in force and the only decision that has been made has been to implement this campaign through a broader organization. I want to stress that this campaign for free elections should be broad, it should include all Chileans.

[Reporter] You have stated that the first objective talks of the ANDE is to launch a national campaign for free elections. What is the purpose of this campaign?

[Abeliuk] In my opinion, free elections is just a phrase that means that when the time comes, we want truly free elections in Chile for president of the republic, and for the National Congress, which should consist entirely of elected members and not of government-appointed ones, and that the candidates elected should fully represent the people and have the broad constitutional, legislative, and supervisory power that a true parliament should have. We also want municipal elections.

[Reporter] In your opinion, Mr Abeliuk, what should be the mechanisms for truly free elections?

[Abeliuk] There is no doubt that a plebiscite with a single candidate and alternative is not a democratic election. It is a method used by the dictatorship to perpetuate itself in power. Therefore, we have always upheld the need to amend the 1980 Constitution in order to replace this mechanism with elections in which everyone has the same chance and is treated equally in such an important matter as the election of the president of the republic and, more importantly, of the National Congress, which should be elected simultaneously. This is one way to begin a democratic system. Moreover, in order for there to be free elections, there cannot be a state of emergency -- not on election day, not now. This is something that must disappear now in Chile. We cannot talk about free elections as long as there is a state of siege, a state of emergency, Transitory Article No 24, and other measures to intimidate the people.

[Reporter] Mr. Abeliuk, it is believed, and some analysts have already said that now that Chile has been granted $250-million Structural Adjustment Loan [SAL] it would be good to lift the state of siege, that the democratization process should be speeded up. We should recall that Minister Cuadra said that if the $250-million SAL were approved, the law on political parties would be implemented on 31 March 1987 at the latest. What do you think about this political recess?

[Abeliuk] The political recess should end, and the parties should be allowed to meet, function, hold rallies, and do everything that political propaganda entails. This should be allowed now, because if it is not, the government will have the advantage, which means that the elections will not be free. All sectors of the opposition should again be allowed full access to all sectors of the media. There should be freedom to publish dailies and magazines.

Opposition media and magazines should not be closed down, as is happening now, with the excuse of the aborted attack on the president of the republic, which we all condemn. So far, nobody has been able to explain what one thing has to do with the other.

[Reporter] Rene Abeliuk, I want to insist on the following subject. How are you, members of the ANDE, going to organize the campaign for free elections throughout the country?

[Abeliuk] Throughout the country we will have to form committees and groups, and obtain the support of individuals, the support of a series of groups that without being part of the ANDE, favor action for free elections.

[Reporter] What would happen, for example, if the Popular Democratic Movement, [MDP] which is not member of the ANDE, were to support this national campaign for free elections that the member parties of the ANDE are organizing?

[Abeliuk] Look, I think we must differentiate things. The campaign is obviously open to all Chileans. The MDP will be able to support this campaign and those who sympathize with or are active members of the MDP will be able to participate in the free elections. But in order to belong to the ANDE and, as a consequence, to be involved in organizing this campaign, one must naturally sign the basic guidelines, because the document is based on the guidelines. The basic guidelines include a declaration on the type of democracy we want. It also requests that all forms of violence be clearly and categorically condemned, and it contains a proposal for a democratic outcome. Those who agree with this will sign the basic guidelines, which are open to all, and will participate in this organization, which will conduct this campaign.

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

REPORTER BANNED FROM SPEAKING ON RADIO

PY252121 Asuncion LA DEMOCRACIA in Spanish 20 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Cristian Nielsen, a Radio Primero de Marzo reporter, has been banned from broadcasting for 2 weeks. The ever-present effective, arbitrary, unpopular, and anti-constitutional "orders from above" have banned this excellent journalist, Radio Primero de Marzo press director and anchor of the "Marking Guidelines" [Marcando Pautas] program, from speaking.

Through the "orders from above," the unfair Stroessner government intends to silence another voice that is denouncing arbitrariness and permitting the people to voice their opinions. We repudiate with all our truly democratic calling this new violation of freedom of the press. It is a measure that seeks to curtail the citizens' right of expression.

LA DEMOCRACIA was the first newspaper to denounce this violation. It denounced it along with other opposition political groups, other media, and the Paraguayan Journalists Association. Strangely enough, the media for which Nielsen is working, namely Radio Primero de Marzo and the newspaper EL DIARIO, thus far have not said a word.

FIRST 4 MIRAGE 2000'S ARRIVE IN COUNTRY

PY251340 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Air Force sources today confirmed that the first 4 Mirage 2000 fighters, of a total of 12 that have been purchased from France by the Peruvian Air Force, have been unloaded at the port of Pisco, 250 km south of Lima.

These modern planes -- Peru is the only Latin American country to have this type of fighter -- were transported under rigorous military security to an Air Force base 20 km from the port. The sources stated that the planes were unloaded from the French merchant ship "Francoise Dillon" yesterday, 23 November, just after the vessel anchored at the port of San Martin in Pisco.

The Mirage 2000's, which were manufactured by Marcel Dassault, were already assembled. They were unloaded by special cranes onto enormous platforms on which they were taken to the Air Force base. Traffic was interrupted between the seaside resort of Paracas and Pisco. The Air Force sources stated that the Peruvian pilots, engineers, and mechanics who will operate the planes have already been trained by Dassault in France.

The purchase of the Mirages was made at the beginning of the year after Peru, because of economic difficulties, negotiated a reduction to 12 of these planes from 26, including 2 trainers, that were to have been purchased.

SENATOR SAYS PRESIDENT MANIPULATING INFORMATION

PY251634 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Alberto Zumaran, the leader of the opposition National or Blanco (centrist) Party in the Senate, today charged that the Uruguayan president is boycotting all possible solutions to the political crisis the country is experiencing by manipulating the information. Zumaran, a presidential candidate in the 1984 elections, said that we are fed up with the fact that, as soon as talks are underway, mass media are manipulated to boycott any solution to the revision of the human rights violations committed during the military regime.

The local press, especially the progovernment press, last weekend reported that the ruling Colorado (Liberal) Party and the Blancos were on the verge of reaching a 3-stage global agreement, the first stage of which reportedly involved budgetary issues. Zumaran confirmed that there is an understanding on this issue, but sharply denied that this is the first of a number of agreements, among them one on the thorny issue of what should be done about court proceedings against the military men.

The Blanco lawmaker made it clear that the Office of the President has reported to the media that (the budgetary problems) will be solved and that this is the first stage of an undetermined number of stages. This is absolutely untrue, he said. The opposition senator said that he seeks a national agreement in which all the parties participate in order to resolve the military issue, but it will not be a three-stage agreement, he said.

Zumaran stated that we will not reject any solutions but proposals must preclude manipulating the information, as the presidency is doing.

PRESIDENT, TOP LEADERS PLAN 'SUMMIT' ON CRISIS

PY211752 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 21 Nov 86

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Nov EFE) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today met with the military high command, while opposition leaders negotiated with the ministers of state in an attempt to solve the political crisis. Army Commander Lieutenant General Hugo Medina, Navy Commander Vice Admiral Ricardo Larghe, and Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Fernando Arbe held a 1-hour-and-45-minute meeting with the president.

The meeting was preliminary to the political "summit" between President Sanguinetti and Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, General Liber Seregni, and Humberto Ciganda, leaders of the political parties represented in congress. An agreement could reduce the possibility of parliamentary elections being called, which is being promoted by the governing Colorado Party.

Despite the silence surrounding tonight's talks, political sources told EFE that Sanguinetti discussed the violation of human rights during the "de facto" government with the military commanders.

The political negotiation is focused on the trial of military officers charged with "high treason." This is considered one of the most important issues remaining to be settled by the democratic government. The investigations carried out by Congress came to the conclusion that 46 military officers participated in some 35 cases of human rights violation. While the government would rather decree an amnesty, the opposition believes that those guilty should be brought to trial or be given some sort of punishment.

Alberto Saenz de Zumaran, former presidential candidate of the National (Blanco) Party, the main opposition party, admitted that the military men might be in contempt of court if they refuse to appear before the civilian courts. The Blancos agreed to a new round of negotiations with the government when President Sanguinetti assured them that he would "fully abide by the Constitution." The opposition senator said that "this attitude created a new path" for the negotiations, in which military officers, Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano, Saenz de Zumaran, and Wilson Ferreira Aldunate have taken part.

The problems of the Uruguayan democracy, which was inaugurated 21 months ago, began on the day of the election that ended the military regime that had ruled for 12 years, when President Sanguinetti's Colorado Party did not obtain the majority of votes needed to govern without agreements with the opposition. Blanco Party president Wilson Ferreira Aldunate assured the government that it would be able to "govern" in order to stabilize the democratic institutions.

However, differences surfaced immediately on the subject of human rights, and drew the Blancos away from the government and the crisis, with the consequent paralysis of the legislative branch coming shortly afterward. The sources stated that after the double failure of the amnesty bill and the budget bill for the first year of democracy, the government and the opposition reached an "overall agreement" regarding basic issues in order to get the country going.

ARMY COMMANDER DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

PY251600 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Hugo Medina has stated that the Uruguayan Armed Forces will not support the forces that committed excesses or crimes during the struggle against subversion. Afterward, Medina stated that the Armed Forces will defend all those who, obeying orders from above, acted in the past decade to repress terrorism. Medina made these comments during a ceremony held by the Army, which was reported today by the progovernment morning daily EL DIA.

His comments coincided with the meetings being held by the political parties to seek an end to the political crisis Uruguay has been experiencing for 2 weeks. The crisis centers on the management of the human rights violations committed during the past military regime. The Armed Forces have repeatedly announced that they would not defend the military men who committed economic wrongdoings, but so far they have not addressed the question of the excesses. The announcement made by the high-ranking military man increased speculation about a new political-military agreement, which will reportedly be aimed at reaching agreement on a negotiated solution and revision of the human rights issue. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN SECRETARY SEPULVEDA ADDRESSES SENATE

FL251614 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0122 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 24 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor stated today that an independent policy at home and abroad is an unrelinquishable act of sovereignty. He asserted that there are certain minority groups that when faced with difficulties, seek false solutions and are willing to subordinate long-standing principle to fleeting gain.

Speaking to the Mexican Senate, Sepulveda said that national sovereignty is a non-negotiable right because its effective exercise will further national interests and the execution of Mexican plans. [passage omitted] He reiterated the Mexican Government's firm commitment to strengthen sovereignty, preserve independence, foster development, promote legitimate interests, and defend national security. He warned the few who look for bogus solutions that history will be a severe judge of those who have lost faith with the country and its institutions.

Sepulveda stressed that a country cannot be built on opprobium or submission, and said that to think we can save ourselves today at the expense of tomorrow is irresponsible and absurd. [passage omitted]

Sepulveda explained that Mexico's foreign policy makes the most of and has its raison d'etre in two areas at present:

The first area involves the preservation of national sovereignty in an era of growing imbalances and renewed interventionist attacks. The second involves the need to support economic and social development, in the belief that even at moments of crisis, international cooperation offers prospects that must be taken advantage of to benefit the nation.

He explained that proximity requires first-rank ties, and that is why Mexico is paying special attention to its relations with the United States, Guatemala, and Belize.

In regard to the United States, the complexity of relations has grown in the course of this year and therefore the government, with serenity and firmness has had to make clear the terms on which coexistence between the two nations must be built.

We reiterate that dignity and respect must be the cornerstone of these relations which, by their very nature, so significantly affect various aspects of life in the two countries, Sepulveda stated.

He noted that if the goal is a dignified and fair treatment in keeping with the norms of international coexistence, then a mature and constructive approach is imperative. Under these terms, he added, the two governments should agree to remove obstacles to a trusting and permanent dialogue, which must exist so that the established political and diplomatic procedures may lead to the resolution of actual or potential differences.

Sepulveda said that this will help get rid of pressures, unilateral measures, erroneous decisions, and slanderous words; cooperation and understanding will be the hallmarks of these relations. He reiterated that an independent policy at home and abroad is an unrelinquishable act of sovereignty, which can in no way be interpreted as hostile, unfriendly, or irresponsible.

Differences of opinion stemming from different interests, priorities, and above all, social structures, should be seen as expressions of our countries' love of democracy applicable both to domestic and foreign affairs, the foreign secretary declared. He noted that issues of concern to the two governments that require careful handling are the problems of migrant workers, drug trafficking, financial aid, bilateral trade, energy exchange, and border cooperation, among others.

We are especially concerned that the immigration law might affect the human, labor, or social rights of Mexican immigrants, Sepulveda said, and noted that in this connection, Mexico has undertaken to strengthen our consular representation in the United States.

Referring to drug trafficking, he recalled that Mexico has insisted that it must be fought simultaneously at all levels. In Mexico's case, he explained, this involves production and some distribution, and in the United States, financing, distribution, and more importantly, consumption.

He reiterated that as long as there is a huge market in the United States, the governments of those Latin American countries where drugs are produced will not be able to be entirely effective in their fight against trafficking. He said that in any case, Mexico's efforts will continue to be as extensive as our resources allow. He stressed that international cooperation should be based on full respect for sovereignty and complete understanding of the true dimensions and nature of the problem.

Summing up relations with the United States, he said that progress has been made in bilateral cooperation and that there have been many demonstrations of friendship and affection. He mentioned the lifting of the tuna embargo, economic exchanges between neighboring areas, and assistance in the successful conclusion of negotiations to reorganize Mexico's external debt.

Sepulveda also spoke of Mexico's membership in GATT and noted that his government firmly intends to have constructive and dignified dealings with the United States.

Referring to Latin America, he said that Mexico has invested a great deal of political resources in Central America because national interests are involved and must be protected. [passage omitted]

He emphasized that in its foreign policy, Mexico has respect for the principles of international coexistence and warned that Mexico does not want to be the accidental victim of the conflicts of others; neither does it favor fallacious notions such as abstention or neutrality that could be taken as complicity or inaction, adversely affecting the world's legal order and the country's own security.

We cannot leave the defense of national integrity and the stability of an area to which we belong in the hands of outside forces, he warned. He added that the reason that led to the creation of the Contadora Group are not only still valid but also are now

He explained that should the conflict spread, it would go beyond Central American borders, and border stability and Caribbean security would be affected. He said that political and other consequences affecting Mexico would multiply, and this of course does not suit the country's interests. Hence, the need for preventive diplomacy, he stressed. [passage omitted]

He also said that Mexico's foreign policy toward Central America goes beyond the regional conflict, and that is why the Mexican Government has begun to implement a comprehensive program of cooperation with Central American countries.

He highlighted relations with Guatemala and Belize and noted that in the case of the former, ties have improved with the country's democratization and its independent foreign policy, which has contributed to border stability. In Belize's case, he mentioned the recent opening of its embassy in Mexico. [passage omitted]

Referring to world peace and security, he said that these are central to Mexico's foreign policy and recalled that the country has set forth proposals to put an end to the arms race. [passage omitted]

He concluded by saying that the new challenges in the international scene require determination and firmness from society and government to safeguard values and institutions, do battle, and take on the defense of Mexico.

## BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKING SETBACK -- Guadalajara, Jalisco, 21 Nov -- General Vinicio Santoyo Feria, commander of the 15th Military Zone, has disclosed that the Mexican Army and the Attorney General's Office have dealt the harshest blows to drug trafficking in Jalisco this month. For example, the authorities destroyed 80 poppy plantations covering 92 square km with 344,000 plants and 360 kg of poppy seeds. In addition, they destroyed 865 marijuana plantations covering 793 square km with 3,240,000 plants. Santoyo Feria also noted that 16 kg of cocaine and 15,000 kg of marijuana were burned at a ceremony held at the "La Mojonera" military camp. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 22 Nov 86 p 6 PA]

LEGISLATORS DISCUSS 'REACTIVATION' OF CONDECA

PA251944 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Nov 86 p 1a

[By Lisette Carrasco, Flor Quintero, and Zoila Rodriguez Jovane]

[Text] Legislator Luis Navas of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) has warned that reactivating Condeca [Central American Defense Council] and our country's active participation in that organization, "would give the nefarious image that the military prevails over Panamanian society."

Navas pointed out that "this favor would turn out to be a serious mistake for Noriega and those who wish to revive a puppet structure that goes against the interests of the Central American peoples, inasmuch as the solution to the conflict lies in dialogue not armed intervention. We Panamanians should reaffirm the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples in order not to play into the warmongering game of the Reagan administration." He added that the Torrijist military men should remember that our struggle for sovereignty requires the permanent solidarity of the peoples and an international policy that is both prestigious and consistent.

For his part, Christian Democratic Party President Ricardo Arias Calderon said "the president of the Republic has the constitutional responsibility to direct the country's foreign relations, and he should explain to the Panamanian people why Condeca is being reactivated and what commitments this entails for Panama through Condeca" This organization was created when the dictatorial military regimes prevailed in Central America; it was created as the sort of entity where they supported each other, a small 'Swords International,' in our region. There is the threat that this might be reactivated."

Meanwhile, Luis Guillermo Casco Arias, the secretary general of the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, said that Condeca "was a military organization that had never worked out," and that "apparently, they are reactivating it now with the purpose of exerting regional pressure over what is happening in Nicaragua. I agree that peaceful means should be used to achieve democracy, but this does not mean that a democratic person or organization should be banned from using other available means when all peaceful means fail."

Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga of the People's Action Party, said "Condeca is a military organization that was created by Anastasio Somoza, and it is in line with what we might call the infrastructure of the Somozist dictatorship. It supposedly gives belligerent power to the military men who have met in Panama, playing the diplomat roles that correspond to the presidents, as was the case with the Guatemalan military chief." He added that "Condeca is nothing but a subversion of the policies in Central America, with the purpose of taking away the role of diplomacy from the presidents and turning it over to the military men, something that is considered very dangerous for Central American stability from a democratic guarantees' point of view." He reiterated "that he [as published] hopes the Central American conflict will be solved through the will of the peoples and the system of international law that regulates the United Nations and the OAS, which upholds peaceful solutions. I would be a traitor to the Panamanian cause if today I were to advocate the need for intervention in Central America," he concluded.

Cleto Souza, of the People's Party, said the military reorganization of Condeca seeks to create mechanisms for intervening in Nicaragua. He recalled that the crisis within Condeca came up following the military victory of the FSLN on 19 July 1979, defeating the Somozist National Guard.

In conclusion, legislator Mayin Correa of the Labor Party said she was in favor of reactivating Condeca as the only means for coping with the growing Marxist-Leninist intervention in Central America. The legislator said that "we had been warning about this for several years, and now is when the Panamanian military men have seen it, because their counterparts have warned them and have shown them the existing threat." She added: "Time will determine we were right, and -- as time moves on -- we will see what is really happening in the area is nothing but a vast intervention of the Russian-Cuban regime that wants this strategic area in its domination of the world."

## COSTA RICA

### MADRIGAL REJECTS NICARAGUAN PROTEST OVER UNO

PA260304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] San Jose, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Costa Rica today rejected, in unusually strong terms, the protest lodged on Monday by the Sandinist government over the holding of a meeting of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) in San Jose. In a note addressed to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel D'Escoto, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal termed the Sandinist protest "bold" and "rash."

"If the Sandinist government has managed to stifle the liberty of the Nicaraguan people to the point of preventing any type of meetings, be they civic or religious, and you are satisfied with that, that is your affair. It does not involve us and we will not interfere. However, you should never attempt to judge our republican institutions or attempt to limit the liberties of the Costa Ricans," Madrigal's note to D'Escoto says.

"Costa Rica," the note added, "is fully identified with the democratic cause. Consequently, anyone expelled from his fatherland by existing dictatorships and who comes here in search of liberty, peace, and justice, will enjoy political freedom."

Finally, the note states: "The Costa Rican Government does not participate in any manner in the 'UNO' assembly and has not given it support or encouragement of any sort...." Therefore, "the rash protest by the Sandinist government s nt on Monday to the Foreign Ministry in San Jose is baseless and rash."

In its protest, the Sandinist government claimed that "mercenary organizations" are planning a military offensive in Costa Rica against Nicaragua and are preparing to establish a "provisional government."

### Robelo, Cruz Discuss Junta

PA250440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] San Jose, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Alfonso Robelo, Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) leader, publicly admitted today that the conditions for the establishment of a provisional rebel government in Nicaragua "are not right as yet." Nevertheless, Robelo said the installation of that government within Nicaraguan territory "would be a temporary step toward achieving Nicaragua's liberation."

At a news conference at which Arturo Curz, another UNO leader was present, Robelo said the installation of a provisional government would require a liberated area within Nicaraguan territory, as well as the recognition of influential countries. The two leaders participated here in the fourth UNO Assembly to discuss a unified democratic plan for the Nicaraguan resistance and a basic charter for the Nicaraguan citizens, which would go into effect after the eventual victory of the counterrevolution.

Robelo explained that in accordance with the plan being studied, "any government junta established in Nicaragua, which obviously would be formed by representatives in exile and within Nicaragua, would be in effect for 1 year." Robelo added that his main mission would be to achieve the reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family and call elections for a national constituent assembly that would be sworn in 1 year later. Robelo said the assembly would name a president and a vice president for a period of 1 year, after which elections would be called, "to some extent following the model used in El Salvador."

The UNO assembly, which will be meeting in San Jose until Tuesday, will also discuss a plan to unify the Nicaraguan resistance, which will establish the framework in which the anti-Sandinist opposition will develop. Once these principles are established, the basic charter or constitution to be used during the first year of government should be prepared, and at a later date a government program for the first 12 months of the anti-Sandinist government will be prepared.

Nevertheless, neither Robelo nor Cruz dared to foresee if a contra victory will come soon or after a longer period of time. "We always maintain the hope that victory could be a solution based upon a democratic consensus," Cruz said, adding that "if this is not possible, then the struggle must continue." Cruz added, "The resistance is willing to struggle as long as necessary: we cannot speculate on how much longer that will be, but we are trying to shorten the war to prevent further bloodshed."

Robelo, meanwhile, pointed out that the Nicaraguan opposition has always been willing to hold a dialogue to prevent further suffering of the Nicaraguan people. Robelo stressed that the current UNO assembly above all seeks "the establishment of democratic commitments." He added that because of this, the agreements will be presented to the United Nations and the OAS "so they will be characterized as an unyielding democratic commitment."

Cruz emphasized the UNO's interest in signing a unity agreement with the Southern Opposition Bloc (BOS), led by Alfredo Cesar "to close the circle of anti-Sandinist opposition." This would leave out only "Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity] -- with which we are holding conversations -- and Commander Eden Pastora."

In another vein, Robelo and Cruz referred to the position they would adopt regarding the agrarian reform promoted by the Sandinist government.

Cruz would recommend a revision of the current agrarian reform program, maintaining the aspects of which he approves.

Robelo announced that he "would not eject any peasant" from the land he has been given, even if he received the land under unfair conditions, but he would give him the ownership title and try to compensate the legitimate owner of the lands by giving him lands with similar characteristics.

Finally, both men expressed the hope that the Nicaraguan Army will disband following Costa Rica's model, but they described this hope as an ideal.

FIGUERES TO PROPOSE CBI 'REFORMS' TO U.S.

PA251847 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Costa Rica will propose to the United States a series of reforms to the Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI], Minister of Foreign Commerce Muni Figueres de Jimenez announced. She said that because of existing legislation in the United States and problems in our country's productive structure, this U.S. initiative has had serious setbacks.

The CBI plan was approved by the Ronald Reagan government in 1983 to promote investments and exports from Caribbean basin countries.

The Caribbean conference recently held in Miami sought financial cooperation between the U.S. Government and this region, the foreign commerce minister said. The minister said that contacts were being made with U.S. investors and entrepreneurs for future business in Caribbean basin countries. Muni Figueres [as heard] said Costa Rica is the country with the best conditions to open new markets through the CBI because of quality, craftsmanship, telecommunications, a government of peace and freedom, and other advantages.

The minister of foreign commerce said the compensatory taxes established by the United States for the Costa Rican flower exports were analyzed at this CBI conference. She reiterated that it was necessasry for CBI legislation and the productive structures of the Caribbean countries to be changed. The minister said it is essential that a process of greater investment be generated in Costa Rica through National Stock Exchange [Bolsa Nacional de Valores] capitalization and the sale of shares by banks.

ARIAS URGES 'UNJUST WORLD TRADE' MODIFICATIONS

PA252111 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias Sanchez has said the serious and worldwide socioeconomic problems of our times demand an alliance based on equality and mutual benefit through foreign trade. Yesterday morning, the president dedicated the 10th Congress of Sugarcane Producers of Ibero-America and The Philippines at the National Theater. Arias insisted that unity and solidarity must be sought in the face of abuses and a coordinated action to reduce the gap between rich and poor nations must be supported.

President Arias Sanchez pointed out to the congress participants that development is required and not heartless competition. He emphasized that no industrialized nation should boast of its wealth for its exclusive use, particularly if this wealth is the result of injustice against poor countries. Arias Sanchez insisted that one should not make use of joint benefits and then favor the businesses and the recreation of the rich countries.

The president said that when the economic predominance of the powerful countries and invididuals is established the poor countries and individuals suffer further deprivations leading to discouragement, hatred, and violence. He commented that if one wants peace to prevail, one cannot forget the rules of reciprocity and [words indistinct] and the importance of mutually advantageous international trade. He added that trade should be based on equality and on the principle reciprocal benefit. [30-second break in reception]

During the opening ceremony of the sugarcane producers' congress, President Oscar Arias Sanchez urged the modification of unjust world trade structures. If there is an attempt to break the poor countries, then trade barriers should be raised and low export prices should be established for the poor countries, Arias Sanchez emphasized. However, if there is an attempt to promote values of balance and cooperation, then we should be given the necessary support so we can develop through our own efforts, the president concluded.

## EL SALVADOR

### REY PRENDES DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLAS

PA220116 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 18 Nov 86 p 18

[By Dolores Albiac]

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Nov -- The unity between the private sector and the government, President Jose Napoleon Duarte's increasing popularity, the decreasing support for the leftwing, and the "absence" of opposition parties in the emergency activities, could be the leading political consequences of last month's Salvadoran earthquake, according to statements Salvadoran Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes made to UNOMASUNO.

In an exclusive interview, Rey Prendes confirmed that at the last governing party convention certain Christian Democratic minority sectors, who had been in the minority in the previous convention, had reacted in an outstanding manner in the recent crisis. Rey Prendes said the earthquakes did not result in an economic "recession." On the contrary, he said the foreign aid received could bring about a reactivation of the economy. He added that currently the dialogue with the guerrillas is not a priority.

Regarding the changes in support caused or influenced by the earthquake, the minister cited a recent poll carried out by the Gallup International Institute and pointed out that from April 1986 to the present, the government party's popularity has increased by 8 points. Rey Prendes also said the "absence" of other official parties in emergency tasks has influenced the decrease in their popularity, although according to the same poll the ultraconservative Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) has also increased in popularity from 18 to 21 percent, and the National Conciliation Party (PCN) increased from 7 to 8 percent. According to the minister, these increases can be explained by the reduction in support for the other small parties, and the fact that 5 percent more people agreed to answer the poll than last time.

Rey Prendes also pointed out that in comparison to a poll carried out last year by the same institute -- although 4 percent of those interviewed still believe the guerrillas are winning the war -- the percentage of those who feel the rebels are losing the war increased from 36 percent to 46 percent. Fifty-seven percent of those polled last year felt that the rebels' popularity was decreasing; however, that figure rose to 74 percent this year. The percentage of people who thought the rebels' popularity was on the rise increased by only 1 percent. Although the minister insisted that the continuing war and the earthquakes have caused the rebels to lose support, these is no information regarding public sentiment before or after the quakes.

The president's increased popularity -- which Rey Prendes considers the second most important event of his life -- is due to his presence at different places during the disaster and to the prompt decisions made by the government. Added to this is the rapprochement that took place between the private sector and the government when the president decided to invite this sector to control and administer the aid. "This is not going to change the private sector, but it will result in the neutralization of attacks," the minister said. He also said there may be a schism between the business representatives who have been close to President Duarte and those who have not.

Regarding the increasing presence of Christian Democratic leaders such as the Mayor of San Salvador Antonio Morales Erlich; Ovidio Hernandez, president of the Emergency Committee and now of the Reconstruction Committee; and Planning Minister Fidel Chavez Mena -- whose positions were in the minority compared to those expressed by the culture minister at the party convention held 2 months ago -- he [not further identified] said these increases may create an alliance for the approaching elections. Rey Prendes totally dismissed this possibility but pointed out that an alliance with the mayor and planning minister would improve his image.

"The majority of people are not pressing for such a dialogue; what they want is a dialogue in which the guerrillas say they are not going to continue. The majority of people want the guerrillas to show a desire to hold a dialogue so that they can be incorporated, but this is going to be a very difficult step. Besides, the guerrillas are too divided," Rey Prendes said about the possibility of an understanding with the guerrillas to end the armed conflict.

About the rebels losing the people's support, Rey Prendes said this was not the reason why the government was not promoting a new meeting with the rebels.

"The government is not insisting at this moment on a dialogue because there are other priorities and situations," Rey Prendes said. He added that there is no time for things that are not possible. However, he did not dismiss other ways of communicating, besides public meetings in this country, such as "discussing the main issues outside the country," where the presence of the guerrilla leaders could be easier.

Finally, Rey Prendes announced that the government was changing its economic policy which consisted in going from the "stabilization" phase, on which until now economic decisions were based, to the "reactivation" phase, for which private enterprise has been asking for a long time. Far from reports saying that the earthquake had increased unemployment, as the small-and medium-size business sectors believed, Rey Prendes said that foreign investment and the beginning of large housing projects are going to reduce considerably unemployment, which will increase consumption, thus creating a bonanza "spiral."

ROSA CHAVEZ NOTES NEW REBEL PROPSAL ON AVALOS

PA252141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1620 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran church has confirmed the existence of a new guerrilla proposal to release a colonel who has been held prisoner for over a year.

Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez, one of the mediators in this effort, reported that the rebels have offered to exchange Colonel Jose [as received] Napoleon Avalos for an unknown number of political prisoners. However, the bishop did not disclose the content of the rebels' document and said only that it was "confidential."

"I cannot release it, all I can say is that the negotiations are on the right path," added the San Salvador Auxiliary Bishop. According to Rosa Chavez, the document is scheduled to be delivered to the Armed Forces' high command today. [passage omitted]

Rebel sources told ACAN-EFE that two meetings held recently in Panama City between the church and the guerrilla leaders sought to reactivate the efforts [to solve the situation.]

During the meetings held on Friday, November 14 and again last Wednesday the guerrillas were represented by rebel leaders Ana Guadalupe Martinez and Salvadora Samayoa, and the church by Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas. Rosa Chavez did not want to give further details on these meetings because, he said, "to talk too much can hinder the negotiations."

"The guerrillas themselves will release the information through the proper channels when they deem it appropriate," he added. [passage omitted]

## GUATEMALA

### ARMY REITERATES SUPPORT FOR CEREZO'S NEUTRALITY

PA250441 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Army spokesman Captain Juan Fernando Cifuentes today reiterated the Army's support for the active neutrality policy practiced by President Vinicio Cerezo's government in view of the Central American conflict. The spokesman said that his statements were distorted when they were published. It was reported that he had said there would be a change in the country's foreign policy in regard to the regional conflict.

The Army reiterated its support for President Vinicio Cerezo, adding that it will respect the policies implemented by the new government. This includes the policy of active neutrality in regard to the Central American conflict, especially in regard to the Sandinist government. The Army spokesman said repeatedly that the Army will not exert pressure on the country's foreign policy, and stressed that it will support any decision adopted by the president of the republic.

Regarding the invitation by the Congress for the Army to come forth and present its position on the policy of active neutrality, Fernando Cifuentes said the Army had received no official invitation from the Congress, but if the invitation is made, the Army will be pleased to go before the Congress and reiterate its support for President Vinicio Cerezo and his decisions on the country's foreign policy.

Defense Minister Jaime Hernandez; Hector Gramajo Morales, chief of the Army's general staff; and the Army spokesman Juan Fernando Cifuentes have been invited to present their positions at the Congress. The meeting between high-ranking Army officers, the Foreign Affairs Commission, the Defense Commission, and party leaders has been scheduled for 1 December at 1600. The Army's postion, in view of the government's neutrality policy within the framework of the serious Central American conflict, will be discussed.

## HONDURAS

### MINISTER LOPEZ CONTRERAS VIEWS STATE SECURITY

PA251955 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Nov 86 p 22

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- On Saturday, Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras said intervention by the United States and the USSR has prevented a settlement regarding Contadora. He admitted that Nicaragua is not threatening Honduras with an invasion, but it has been threatening to encourage subversion.

For the first time, Lopez Contreras expressed opinions that had not been openly expressed by the Honduran Government; however, the statement was made in private, during the seminar on "Foreign Policy and Public Opinion, organized by the Foreign Ministry and the journalists. [quotation marks as received]

The foreign minister asked the journalists not to publicize his lecture but no one responded to his request. Shortly before Lopez Contreras' lecture, Dr Carlos Roberto Reina recalled in a similar lecture that denying the right of information to the people is a violation of human rights.

Objectives and Goals [subhead]

The speaker clearly presented in chronological order the objectives and goals of the government's foreign policy. He specifically mentioned that peace is the first short-term objective, with an indefinite duration, and security is the second objective.

The goals are directed toward improving the living conditions of the people and the consolidation of democracy. However, Lopez Contreras said, "we are living in a situation in Central America where there is a struggle by the superpowers to reaffirm their hegemony or to displace that hegemony."

The security of a state "can only be guaranteed by the power it has available." Nevertheless, he affirmed that this does not imply that the Honduran Government "is pursuing an insane arms race; rather, it wants to have a sufficient defense capacity that will allow it to face an aggression and pave the path for international law to prevail."

He said that a second possibility regarding the defensive mechanism is the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), although he admitted to reservations about the treaty because it is inoperative.

Contadora is a solution, but the influence of the superpowers has been negative, said Lopez Contreras.

"If a Contadora Act is secured, the U.S. apprehension resulting from armed insurgency, the use of territories, the arms race, and political and military alignments would cease; this would improve the standard of living of Central America from the political point of view; and a situation of liberty and political opening would be guaranteed in countries now enduring armed conflicts."

"Contadora has not been able to produce an agreement because the situation involves sensitive subjects that do not necessarily express the interests of the participant states but that concern interests of big powers from outside the Central American area, a fact that makes negotiations and results difficult."

Nicaragua Does Not Threaten Honduras With Invasion [subhead]

Dr. Lopez Contreras then answered questions from those attending the forum. Some asked pointedly how Honduras could deny the presence of the contras when the whole world has been able to confirm their presence. This is in connection with the international concept of self-determination.

Lopez Contreras admitted that Nicaragua does not threaten Honduras with a direct military invasion but he believes it represents a threat because it could encourage armed rebel movements.

Speaking about self-determination, Lopez Contreras said that "Honduras' limitations and obligations with other states" must be considered.

He added: "Honduras has to think about peace and security. From the security viewpoint, the armed Nicaraguan rebels seek safe places in Honduras, and the Salvadoran armed rebels seek safe places in nondefined border areas and in refugee camps; and this presents development problems in the neighboring country. [sentence as published]

"The neighboring country, Nicaragua, is engaged in an arms race that is not a product of the economic capabilities and the development of Nicaragua alone.

"That is, in the opinion of Honduras, Costa Rica, and everybody else, Nicaragua, by itself, would have nothing in its possession to show off. It is only because of its foreign policy that it has been able to acquire a military capability that represents a threat to the other states. There is no danger that it will unleash an invasion; the threat would come in the form of subversion."

Lopez Contreras said coexistence with Nicaragua "is an ideological problem linked to a security problem because of the military increase in Nicaragua."

Going further into the question about the anti-Sandinist presence in the country, Lopez Contreras said military development in Nicaragua "is very closely associated with the Soviet bloc."

Aid to The Contras Is a Defensive Position [subhead]

According to the official, the Honduran Government views the presence of the contras in Honduras as a defensive instrument.

"Honduras is not afraid of Nicaragua. It is afraid of [Nicaragua's] relationship with the Soviet bloc and of the Soviet bloc's presence in Central America. Honduras is responding to this presence. It is a response that cannot be kept strictly within the context of the protection of our borders," he noted.

"However, guarding the borders of a country that is in conflict and that poses a threat to Honduras is not the best alternative from the standpoint of long-term security," he explained.

Lopez Contreras believes that a Contadora agreement that lacks sufficient guarantees of security and verification that tells "the United States to keep its hands out of Central America would be very dangerous. In such a case, Nicaragua would be free to continue its arms buildup and its links with the Soviet Union."

Mexico Controls Contadora [subhead]

Lopez Contreras stressed: "Mexico is a predominant figure in Contadora because it contributes more funds, human resources, and labor."

"The other countries have maintained a position supporting its efforts and, therefore, (Mexico) is the policymaker in Contadora."

He emphasized that Honduras' position -- which he claims is shared by other nations, including the members of the Contadora and Support Groups -- is that "this is not a matter of averting an (East-West) confrontation, but one of keeping Central America away from a real confrontation."

Lopez Contreras described the Soviet calls to sign the Contadora agreement as a way of "firming up" [reivindicar] the Soviet role in the region, "a role that the Soviets do not allow the United States in their sphere of influence."

Honduras Tries To Control Incidents [subhead]

He added that in the government "we have tried to control the (border) incidents so as not to portray the image that our country is on the verge of war."

"We have insisted," he said, "that Honduras is not involved in a direct conflict with Nicaragua. Nicaragua by itself does not represent any danger for Honduras. The threat lies in Nicaragua's ties with the Soviet Union."

A reporter asked the Honduran foreign minister whether Nicaragua is resorting to the right of legitimate defense regarding the attacks on the border, and if it would not be more advisable for Honduras to expel the contras.

He replied, "I think you are right, that is not incompatible with the objectives. However, things are not always as clear as they seem. I have already touched on the subject of Contadora. Contadora is the response to the division into political alignments, political openings, freedom and cooperation, and to keep states from posing constant threats to other states."

Honduran Newspapers Defend Nicaragua [subhead]

An interesting moment of the foreign minister's news conference came when he asked that the tape recorders be turned off. He said he did not want his quotes to be used by Nicaragua as evidence in its upcoming case against Honduras at the International Court of Justice [ICJ].

"I suggest you turn the recorders off. I do not want to be cited at the ICJ as many people in Honduras already have been. In fact, there are some who are preparing a draft for Nicaragua that appears to contain material extracted from some newspapers," he charged.

## NICARAGUA

### ORTEGA ACCUSES REAGAN IN IRAN, CONTRA DEAL

PA260035 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Report by Alfonso Amela Sanchez]

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the president of the Republic, commented on the attitude of President Reagan regarding the Iran case before meeting with European parliamentarians:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] [Words indistinct] his responsibility. He knew what was going on, thus he is deceiving the U.S. Congress and violating U.S. law. That is what the U.S. President is doing. How can someone who claims not to know that there are illegal negotiations to channel funds for mercenaries' forces waging an illegal war against Nicaragua be the U.S. President? He violated international law and U.S. law. [Words indistinct] this scandalous situation involving President Reagan. He is sacrificing Poindexter and the other individual; he is sacrificing them to save face in this situation.

[Amela] Has there been any reaction by the U.S. Government [words indistinct] Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Well, we have not protested yet, because (?this happened) today. Some of the funds received by Israel from the arms sale were deposited in an account of the mercenary forces. I do not yet know how much. [Words indistinct] $30 million. I do not yet know how much they deposited for the mercenary forces.

What we do know is that at the same time President Reagan is violating international law, he is also violating U.S. law. He is carrying out totally illegal actions, at the local as well as international level.

[Amela] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, we are doing it tonight. We are formally protesting now for this arbitrary U.S. attitude violating international and U.S. law. [end recording]

President Ortega has been meeting with nine European parliamentarians since this news conference ended.

### UNO Denies Knowledge of Deal

PA252300 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2142 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] San Jose, 25 Nov (REUTER) -- The disclosure that millions of dollars from the controversial Iranian-U.S. arms deal had gone into the hands of the Nicaraguan rebels elicited waves of amazement today among those attending an important meeting of the contras that is being held here.

Alfonso Robelo, one of the three rebel leaders, avoided newsmen and left for Miami to meet with two other leaders, Arturo Cruz and Adolfo Calero, who are already there. Queried by newsmen, the civilians participating in a meeting of the rebel organization that groups them -- the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) -- were surprised by the news and denied any knowledge of the money and avoided comment. Some, however, seemed to point their finger at the military branch of the contras, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the principal rebel army which has been 10,000 and 15,000 men.

Costa Rica prevented FDN leader Adolfo Calero from attending the meeting, and did likewise with other men of the force considered "belligerent."

Indalecio Rodriguez, member of the FDN Directorate, was present and when approached by newsmen he refused to make any comment on the money presumably sent from Iran.

UNO spokesman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro claimed to have no knowledge of the money or of any contra bank account in Switzerland. Chamorro, accosted by newsmen at an impromptu news conference replied: "We did not know of any before and we do not know of any now." Asked whether he had considered accepting such money, presumably stemming from the firm's deal with Iran, the UNO spokesman stated: "Well, we accepted money for our movement, even from the newsmen. If anyone wants to help us, their help is welcome."

The diplomats who are closely following the Nicaraguan conflict in Central America, said the disclosures by Washington will signify a setback for the efforts of the contras to improve their image. The 2-day meeting held here was aimed primarily at that: emphasizing the political plans of the rebels and downplaying the military aspects.

The image of the rebel leaders living in Miami in luxury and seated around a swimming pool was depicted in the popular U.S. comic strip Doonesbury. The rebel leaders denied any embezzlement of the U.S. aid, but the Reagan government decided to keep a closer watch on the $100 million in aid.

The reports from Washington marred the last of the two sessions of the UNO meeting, whose delegates were discussing a rebel plan for a "democratic and pluralist republic in Nicaragua" and a new declaration of rights. The meeting room in a local hotel was practically vacant while the delegates met outside in small groups to comment on the news.

MANAGUA BRANDS ABRAMS' CONFERENCE 'SHAMELESS'

PA251510 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Nicaragua's food rationing system is controlled by the revolution's defense committees [Sandinist Defense Committees], and rations are refused to anyone who is a regular churchgoer or member of an opposition party. Such were the lies that Elliott Abrams said last night during a shameless televised news conference fed via satellite to the northern European countries.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs said the $100 million [given to the contras] will last 1 year, after which time President Reagan will replace them if the revolutionary government and the people who support it have not yet negotiated their freedom with the mercenaries. [sentence as heard]

He uttered more nonsense, which the European reporters interviewing him ridiculed on the spot; namely, his remarks that thousands of contras are posted only several kilometers from Managua, and the possibility of establishing a provisional government, to which effect there will be a meeting in San Jose.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PARLIAMENT MEETING

PA242230 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] This morning a delegation of Nicaraguan legislators headed by Commander Carlos Nunez, National Assembly president, travelled to Curacao, Netherlands Antilles to participate in the meeting of the Legislative Coordination and Statutes Commission of the Latin American Parliament.

The other members of the mission are Mauricio Diaz Davila, vice president of the National Assembly and general secretary of the Popular Social Christian Party; and Danilo Aguirre Solis, a member of the National Assembly Justice Commission.

Reforms to the Latin American Parliament Charter will be discussed at the meeting as will the member-countries' willingness to sign a treaty to institutionalize the organization.

ARCE TO HEAD FSLN DELEGATION TO ARGENTINA

PA260318 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Nov 86 p 1

[Communique issued 25 November by the Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate]

[Text] Communique: The Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate reports that:

Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, deputy coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Executive Commission, heads an FSLN delegation that will participate in a forum of Latin American democratic political parties to be held from 27 to 29 November 1986 in Argentina.

The delegation is also made up of companeros:

Gustavo Moreno, member of the Sandinist Assembly and deputy chief of the FSLN International Relations Department [DRI].

Raul Guerra, chief of the DRI Central America section.

Bolivar Diaz, chief of the DRI South America section.

Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate.

Managua, 25 November 1986

"1986: 25 years later, all weapons against aggression."

OPPOSITION PLI REFUSES TO SIGN NEW CONSTITUTION

PA250423 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0215 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 24 Nov -- (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition Independent Liberal Party [PLI] announced today that its representative to the National Assembly will not sign the new representative to the National Assembly will not sign the new Nicaraguan constitution approved on 19 November. In an official statement, the PLI argued that the fundamental law "basically reflects the interests of a single party, the Sandinist Front," which is in power. The PLI added that the new constitution "is not the product of consensus" and that "it will be born interdicted" by the state of emergency and its contribution to the search for peace "will be irrelevant." Also, it noted that the Sandinist Front "systematically" refused to listen to the demands of the PLI and the opposition in general.

The PLI had threatened not to participate in the constitutional debate, but on orders of its delegates to the assembly, it decided to take part in the debates on 22 September. According to the PLI, the participation of this parliamentary party in the constitutional debate, but on orders of its delegates to the assembly, it decided to take part in the debates on 22 September. According to the PLI, the participation of this parliamentary party in the constitutional debate did not achieve the objective of holding a national dialogue "in view of the closed, intransigent, and antiunitary attitude of the Sandinist Front." After such considerations, its delegates to the assembly ordered the nine PLI deputies not to sign the constitutional text consisting of 202 articles. It is established that any representative or alternate of the PLI who violates this order "will be penalized according to the party statutes."

The PLI is the second opposition force in the Nicarguan parliament. Its president, Virgilio Godoy, attended the constitutional debate, but adopted a silent attitude, refraining from participation in the discussions. Among the principles the PLI wanted incorporated into the constitution was that there be no presidential reelection, but that principle was defended by a Sandinist majority.

ORTEGA CONGRATULATES HUNGARIAN WORKERS PARTY

PA241430 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Message from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party]

[Text] On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, allow me to convey to you and the members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] our fraternal and revolutionary greeting on the occasion of the anniversary of founding of the MSZMP.

The National Directorate and members of the FSLN value highly the relations between the two parties, which contribute to the strengthening of relations between the two peoples.

We likewise reiterate our best wishes for the achievement of new and greater successes in the consecution of the goals set forth during the party's 13th congress.

Fraternally,

Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

U.S. AID PROMOTES 'REPRESSIVE' GROUPS IN REGION

PA251415 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] [Words indistinct] we receive news on the criminal actions of repressive groups in various Central American countries that identify with U.S. policy. In El Salvador, paramilitary groups and security agents are responsible for a great number of murders; their counterparts in Guatemala -- who are constantly being denounced by human rights organizations, such as the Mutual Support Group -- are no less active.

In Honduras, the police are also responsible for political murders. In Costa Rica, an intensification in this kind of activity, promoted by Washington, reveals the absolute betrayal of local authorities, who are breaking a tradition of having no military or other uniformed groups in national life.

In December 1985, Washington again financed the training of police agents of governments serving U.S. interests. The Senate approved $22 million of the $54 million Ronald Reagan originally requested for this purpose. The decision to cut the original Washington request resulted from differing viewpoints within the legislature regarding the involvement of the police in atrocious human rights violations in those countries.

In order to grant the $22 million, the legislature has to amend Section 660 of the U.S. Foreign Trade Law, which had prohibited the United States from giving advice, training, equipment, and financial aid to foreign policy groups. To obtain that financial aid, the Reagan government put its propaganda apparatus into action. Through public appearances and press articles, White House ideologists coined the term terrorism to describe the form of struggle adopted by the people in countries such as Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to achieve national independence. Therefore, support for the repressors appeared to the public as opposition to terrorism, communist violence, and the alleged Soviet-[word indistinct] meddling in the area.

A shameful aspect of the aid granted to friendly police corps is the targeting of $1 million to buy out and offer protection to informers due to the possibility that the people might kill them. Most of the financial aid to Central American repressive corps goes to El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, whose police receive equipment, materiel, and training. Costa Rica received $9 million for the same purpose, although there is a paragraph in that country's Constitution that prohibits the existence and cooperation of a professional army.

Covering itself with the excuse of fighting terrorism, Washington has once again publicly become the great godfather of any repressor that carries out murders and torture in Central America.

U.S. INTEREST REACTIVATING CONDECA QUESTIONED

PA251427 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 86

["Commentary" read by Maruja Garcia]

[Text] For several years, the United States has shown a special interest in reactivating Condeca [Central American Defense Council], created in 1963 at the request of former dictator Anastasio Somoza with the objective, according to what was said at the time, to defend any of the area's countries from a military attack from outside the isthmus.

Many will ask themselves why the United States is interested in reactivating a military organization, which, according to the original intentions of its creation, was facing a foreign attack. The apparent contradiction becomes clear if one refers to the U.S. Government manipulation of TIAR [Inter-American Assistance Treaty] during the 1982 Malvinas war.

One would have to ask: What will Condeca defend -- pressured and manipulated by the United States -- when it is the United States that is threatening to invade Nicaragua, and with the same objective, exerts unlimited pressure on the other isthmian countries?

Although Condeca, in practice, dissolved after the 1969 clashes between El Salvador and Honduras, the United States insists in making this organization function once again, with the clear intention of maintaining an entity that favors its provocative objectives during these moments when U.S. vessels are a few kilometers from the Nicaraguan coasts.

However, speaking about reactivating Condeca, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of Panama's Defense Forces, said that Condeca had lost its historic effectiveness, and that at these moments it should only give military advice, because the road to peace in Central America should be through dialogue and coexistence between the countries.

CHILEAN PCCH ON REPRESSION OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES

PA202101 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] political commission said in a statement released in Santiago that the continuous repression against Chilean democratic forces by Augusto Pinochet's regime attempts to make his illegal seizure of power lifelong.

The text adds that following U.S. imperialist instructions, Pinochet insists on striking hard against the PCCh, using crime, state terrorism, National Information Center publications, the Chilean gestapo, and paramilitary fascist groups. All these harassments, the text adds, conflict with the desire of the Chilean general public, which clamors for democracy and liberty.

ARGENTINA DISCUSSES TECHNOLOGICAL TRADE, TIES

FL252233 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2138 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Argentine Public Health and Social Action Minister Conrado Storani and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas met today in Buenos Aires to discuss the possibilities of implementing technological cooperation through joint [word indistinct] of medications and export to third countries.

Cabrisas reported that he is holding talks with several top officials so that bilateral trade between Cuba and Argentina is established. Our foreign trade minister added that he is examining the subject from a general point of view within a Latin American framework [as heard]. Some initiatives have already been developed with Brazil and Argentina.

Cabrisas discussed with the Argentine public health and social action minister the possible manufacturing of medical and hospital instruments and added that there is a possibility Cuba can supply them.

USSR DELEGATION TOURS GUANABACOA COMPUTER PLANT

FL260211 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] At the invitation of Cuba's National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology, a Soviet delegation headed by Vladislav Kolesnikov, minister of the USSR electronic industry, is visiting our country.

Today the delegation visited Cotorro's printed circuit factory and a site where an installation for the electronic industry is under construction in the Guanabacoa Municipality. The Soviet minister, who is also member of the CPSU Central Committee, is visiting Cuba for the first time. He will tour the Central Institute of Data Processing and Pinar del Rio's electronic components factory.

HUNGARIAN SCIENCE COOPERATION MEETING BEGINS

FL251837 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Cooperation in the field of geology -- which is the area of greatest assistance provided by Hungary -- as well as the analysis of the progress made in the science and technology accelerated development plan, will be the main topics of discussion of the 19th Cuban-Hungarian Scientific and Technical Subcommission meeting beginning at Havana's Sierra Maestra Hotel today and ending Friday [28 November].

Manuel Garcia, development deputy minister from the Ministry of Communications and chairman of the Cuban delegation, reported that results of the work conducted since the last meeting held in Budapest will be analyzed on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the initiation of cooperation between the two countries.

Domestic Trade Agreement

FL250043 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Cuba and Hungary will exchange goods worth 7 million rubles in 1987 as a result of productive talks held between Hungarian Domestic Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar and Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa.

Cuba will send to Hungary working clothes, fresh vegetables, crafts, fruits, and canned juices, while our country will receive furniture, crafts, textiles, and household goods.

Hungarian Domestic Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar told El Rapido Newscast what had been discussed during the talks:

[Begin Juhar recording in Hungarian with consecutive translation] What I can say is that we have created a very good agreement for 1987. If we can fulfill it, I can tell you that trade will double or triple. [end recording]

POLISH DELEGATION MEETS WITH CUBAN OFFICIALS

FL260225 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Prior to its departure for home, a delegation of the Polish-Cuban Friendship Association, which visited our country, held a fraternal meeting with leaders of Cuba's counterpart association. Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy FAR minister and president of the Cuban-Polish Friendship Association, and (Botan Skiva), deputy chairman of the Polish counterpart association, discussed relations between the two peoples and assessed the work that has been completed to date.

CASTRO OPENS INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS

FL260231 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has opened a few minutes ago Havana's Surgery 86, which includes the third National Congress on General Surgery and the second National Congress on Pediatrics Surgery.

Participating in this event are 900 delegates from Cuba and 17 countries in Latin America, Asia, and Europe. Surgery 86 will hold sessions until 29 November.

VIEGA PRESIDES OVER SECOND ANIR CONGRESS

FL251853 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The second Congress of the National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts [ANIR] opened this morning. It was presided over by Roberto Viega, party Politburo member and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC].

The congress will continue until tomorrow at the CTC Lazaro Pena Theater. The opening remarks were made by Comrade Roberto Fabregas Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the national commission which organized the congress. [passage omitted]

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION MEETING HOSTED BY HAVANA

FL182215 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1922 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The development of Cuban civil aviation, which is the result of cooperation with socialist countries, was underscored at the 23d meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Civil Aviation.

The meeting stressed the importance of that area, which is essential to the fullness and expansion of the international division of socialist labor. The meeting is being held in Havana's Palace of Conventions and is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, and the CSSR. Among the topics that will be discussed is the analysis of the integral program draft for the scientific-technical progress of CEMA-member countries.

MATANZAS PREPARES FOR BASTION-86 EXERCISES

FL200410 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Approximately 460,000 Matanzas residents will participate in the military's strategic exercise Bastion-86, which will be held throughout the entire nation from 7-11 December.

In Matanzas Province, the war-time mechanisms will be activated in one municipality while the rest will function as a defense zone as well as advisor at that level. More than 50 economic centers will participate. Ten of these will function the entire time (funcionaran a tiempo completo).

In Matanzas, several previous activities have been carried out successfully in preparation for Bastion-86, which includes training for establishing command in the municipalities and the province.

PQD EXPELS INTERIOR SECRETARY FOR IMPROPRIETIES

FL251912 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 13 Nov 86 pp 1, 13

[By Mirtilo Feliz Pena]

[Excerpt] The Executive Central Committee of the Quisqueyan Democratic Party [PQD] yesterday resolved to expel Dr Juan Demostenes Cotes Morales, PQD vice president and current secretary of state of interior and police, for alleged political improprieties in carrying out his official functions.

In an extensive resolution, the PQD lists the reasons motivating the expulsion of Cotes Morales. Among other reasons, the resolution indicates that Cotes Morales, since he assumed his official functions, "has never consulted with the deliberating organs of the PQD, an attitude which is inconsistent with the party discipline required". [passage omitted]

JUDGE' MAGISTRATES DISMISSED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING ROLE

FL251855 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12 Nov 86 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the Supreme Court dismissed another judge accused of negotiating sentences in favor of sectors linked to drug trafficking and of holding irregular procedures in divorce cases.

The tribunal removed Dr Alejandrina de la Rosa from her post. She was implicated by the college of lawyers. Also dismissed were magistrates Socrates Mora Dotel, Franklin Ruiz Cueto, Wilfredo Barinas Robles, Maximo Oviedo Beltre, and Cesar Julio Gonzalez [for involvement] in a drug case valued at more than 80 million pesos.

With the dismissal of De la Rosa, there are now two magistrates who have been sanctioned for committing irregular acts. The other was Dr Robles Perez, judge in the Puerto Plata Land Tribunal. [passage omitted]

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

### FORMER MINISTER URGES OPPOSITION TO UNITE

FL251643 Bridgetown CANA in English 1548 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpt] St. Johns, Antigua, Nov 25, CANA -- A former Antigua and Barbuda government minister who is facing fraud charges has started working to pull fragmented opposition political parties together in preparation for general elections.

Donald Halstead, home affairs minister under the Progressive Labour Movement (PLM) government between 1971 and 1976, said today he had begun discussions with other opposition political organisations here to promote a united front of opposition parties.

The government, if it is broad and magnanimous, will recognise that a democratic society such as Antigua, ought to have an opposition to play a proper role in the political affairs of Antigua, Halstead declared. [passage omitted]

## HAITI

### NAMPHY TO MEET CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL251442 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Canadian Minister of External Relations Monique Landry will meet with Haitian President Lieutenant General Henri Namphy today. They will discuss additional economic assistance during a 4-day visit. Canada, along with the United States, West Germany, and France, is one of Haiti's aid donors.

## JAMAICA

### $50 MILLION WORLD BANK LOAN FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES

FL251914 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Jamaica will receive a loan of over U.S. $50 million (J$275m) from the World Bank early next year, key government sources said yesterday. The loan will go towards balance of payments support and the financing of development projects in some 20 public enterprises.

Approval follows weeks of negotiations between the government and the World Bank. During those weeks both parties worked out performance targets to be adhered to by the public enterprises, which have formed the basis for conditionalities laid down for the loan.

THE GLEANER understands that an advance team from the bank which should have come to Jamaica in October had been stalled as a result of the government's U.S. $70 million arrears with the International Monetary Fund. However, later in the month a representative of the bank came to have talks with the public enterprises, especially the utilities, signalling that the government had arrived at some agreement on the arrears, according to government sources.

The bank's representative and the government were able to agree on conditionalities for the loan. Each entity which will benefit from the loan have a performance target to which it must stick.

Apart from balance of payments support, the U.S. $50 million loan will also be disbursed in other areas to fuel economic recovery.

In September THE GLEANER reported that the World Bank had sent a memorandum to the government outlining further measures to be undertaken for the profitable operations of five transport utilities: Port Authority of Jamaica, the Jamaica Railway Corporation, the Airports Authority, Air Jamaica and Jamaica Merchant Marine.

The report said that time-tables and performance projections had been tied to the measures which the government had started examining.

VIOLA BURNHAM'S MOSCOW VISIT ON SPOUSE'S BURIAL

FL251524 Bridgetown CANA in English 1438 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 25 CANA -- Guyana Vice President Viola Burnham has had talks in Moscow with Vice President of the Soviet Parliament Valentina Shevchenko [deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet], government officials here said.

The nature of the discussions was not revealed, but some officials speculate that Mrs Burnham's current visit is in connection with the body of her husband, former Guyana President Forbes Burnham.

The body was flown to Moscow last year to be embalmed and returned to Guyana for permanent viewing in a masoleum. President Desmond Hoyte, however, announced two months ago that the body will now be entombed.

The cost of the planned masoleum was 3.5 million Guyana dollars and maintenance costs would have been very prohibitive, a government spokesman said. The spokesman said the body will be on view for about two days, at a place in Georgetown to be determined before there is a religious service and entombment. The body is due here by mid-December.

HOYTE SAYS RELATIONS WITH SURINAME WILL IMPROVE

FL252038 Bridgetown CANA in English 2019 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 25, CANA -- Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte today said he had every reason to believe relations between the country and its Dutch-speaking neighbour, Suriname, would improve.

He made the assertion in a congratulatory message to Suriname's leader, Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse, on the country's 11th anniversary of independence from Holland. The relations between our two countries have been considerably strengthened in recent times and there is every reason to believe that they will be enhanced in the future, Hoyte said.

Suriname's Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg visited Guyana last week for three days and had discussions with Guyana Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson. He also paid courtesy calls on President Hoyte and Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretary General Roderick Rainford.